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[1959]

Be.

PYRETHRUM

OR

Painted Daisies

ALSO

GEUM, HEUCHERA, PHLOX, SCABIOSA,

TROLLIUS and VIOLA

LIBRARY In Many Named Varieties

RECEIVED

★ MAR 9 1959 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Offered by

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES INC.

SHELBOURNE, VT.



PLEASE KEEP THIS LIST

This booklet contains a selection of the better varieties of certain plant families for which we have been well known for many years. Because of the ever increasing cost of printing and postage, we find that an annual catalog is not justified. Another will not be printed for some time.

We intend to have good plants of all these available at all times. But as most of them cannot be purchased elsewhere, and we are listing all the sorts we have, we reserve the right to refuse to ship plants until our number available makes it safe to do so. We will book your order, stating date when we hope to supply, or if requested, we will refund.

All plants in this list will be shipped by Parcel Post, **special handling.** WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE. Please send extra money, we will refund amounts over 10c, or bill any shortage.

An offering of our other specialty,—the Genus *Lilium*, will be mailed in late August.

We give no guarantee of growth. We do promise delivery in good condition. If your shipment is not satisfactory on arrival, please notify us immediately, but **plant the material**, do not return it. We will either refill your order at once, or book you for replacement at a later date.

GARDEN-SIDE, established in 1927, has long grown the better and less usual Hardy Plants. That we can no longer afford to offer a complete collection is an economic fact. But please write us for items in which you may be interested, particularly Native Plants.

PYRETHRUM

The plant known to gardeners as Painted Daisy, or Pyrethrum, and once listed in catalogs as Pyrethrum roseum, is botanically a Chrysanthemum—*C. coccineum*. It is native to Persia and the Caucasus Mountain area. A close relative is used to produce the Pyrethrum Insect Powder once largely used.

As it is easily grown from seed, most of the plants offered are mixed in color and form, despite the fact that for many years fine single and double varieties have been available abroad. It may be that difficulty in importing the plants as well as the fact that some varieties from Europe have not grown easily in America, has kept down the interest in these better sorts. But gradually a number of American raised varieties have appeared, and some from abroad have done well over most of the country. The advantages of these named sorts is obvious. One may be sure to get a wanted color; when grouped, color combinations may easily be made; the flowers themselves have desirable characteristics of size and form, as well as doubling. And there are marked differences in the growth habit of the plants, and the period of flowering. For example the varieties with lighter colored flowers tend to have leafy stems which are sometimes sprawly on old plants, and usually the flowers are in branched heads. As the colors deepen the habit of growth becomes more erect with less foliage and there are less flowers to the stem, even to the point that some bright red sorts have but one huge bloom. In part these characteristics may be due to selection by the producer. But it is a notable fact that as

PYRETHRUM (continued)

the colors deepen to maroon red, the plants are sparse in growth, difficult to increase, and persistent attempts to bring this color phase into the growth habits of the whites have not produced good, easily grown maroon forms.

Flowers themselves vary in size and form. The petals may be long and pointed about the golden disc, or short and blunted. And in the double forms, the golden disc gives way to twisted or tufted petals.

The sun-loving plants, Pyrethrum are best in a deep cool loam, and are resentful of hot summer weather. They should be cut down as soon as the flowers fade, and will then shortly send up new growth. In warm climates, it is at this time that extra water and care are required. Division every second or third year is wise, and may best be done as soon as new growth has started up in midsummer. Shade and extra water is needed if this is done. Of course plants may be divided in spring, but this definitely stops the growth and is not productive of good flowers. This is one reason for planting in September, and another is that the new growth on a Pyrethrum plant in spring is at first very soft and rots easily when shipped. For that reason it is best to delay shipping in spring until the foliage has somewhat matured. But as many customers tell us that they lose fall set plants, we are now prepared to ship at either season.

Pyrethrum have few insect enemies, but aphis will affect the stems and buds, and slugs will eat off new shoots at the ground. A light dusting with Chlordane helps control slugs.

SINGLE PYRETHRUM

All are 60c each

CANDYSTICK. Large white flowers, heavily striped with red on the outside, hence the name.

E. M. ROBINSON. A large soft rose pink flower. The extra petals and golden center add to its attractiveness.

GALT GIANT. A huge single bright red, on nonbranching stems, fine for cutting.

HUNTINGTON'S SCARLET. Darker, and smaller, the flowers on branching stems, this dainty sort has long been our favorite red.

MRS. BLISS. An unusual orange pink, not like any other sort we know. Small flowers in profusion, making it fine for massing.

RED PYGMY. Grows at most a foot high, with densely tufted glossy foliage. The single dark red flowers are held barely above the foliage.

DOUBLE PYRETHRUM

All are \$1.00 each

BETTY. Tall, sturdy, later flowering, this has lavender pink flowers with a quilled lighter center, on many branched stems.

BUCKEYE. Dark reddish pink, with a lighter center. An old favorite and one of the best.

CHERRY GLOW. Quite like Buckeye, but slightly lighter in color, with more white at the center.

DOUBLE PYRETHRUM (continued)

DAINTY. Small very double flower, dark red. The tufted center hides the outer petals.

GALT BEAUTY. Very large and double pink, on lightly branched stems. Bigger than Helen which it resembles, and slightly lighter.

GOLDENHEART. Deep rose red, with a prominent golden center of tufted petals.

HELEN. Even rose pink in color, of easy culture with a fine stem and always perfectly double blooms, this is a standard to judge all others by.

HENRIETTA. Very light pink, moderately double on a heavily branched stem. Fine for show.

JEAN. Very double, with deep rose outer petals, and a slightly lighter center. Very vigorous, and somewhat later.

JESS. Very lovely salmon pink, with a lighter center.

LADY PHYLLIS. Deep rose, with a lighter center of very good size, on branching stems.

LILLIE MORGAN. A partly double white, the stems branched, so that a few stems make a bouquet. Nice for massing, too.

LOUISE. This much resembles Helen, but is a bit later and lighter, with a white center.

MRS. BECKWITH. Very double, strong growing white, fine for cutting, or for massing in the garden. Earlier than most.

DOUBLE PYRETHRUM (continued)

OLD ROSE. Deep rose pink, not red, perfectly formed, with the center filled with tufted petals. Very evenly colored.

POINSETTIA RED. A deep red, semi-double sort the center petals oddly curled.

ROSARY. Fully double deep rose pink, with lighter shadings. Early and of easy culture.

ROSE GLORY. Double deep rose pink of good size and slightly later than others.

ROSE MIST. Deep rose, approaching red, with a lighter center. Very double.

SEASHELL. Delicate and lovely light pink. Well branched stems, quite double flowers on a good plant.

SHAGGY PINK. This very double soft pink, has no ray petals, but is a solid shaggy mass of short center petals.

SILVERTIPS. Very double dark red. The center petals all have a white reflex, making the plant distinctively colored.

SNOW WHITE. Excellent double white, later than Mrs. Beckwith, and not so double, but very large.

All Double Pyrethrum \$1.00 each

GEUMS

Geums, sometimes called Avens, are members of the Rose family, and may be found thruout the world, mostly in cool areas. They are of easy culture in any soil not absolutely wet. The strong clumps of foliage rise from a central tuft, to a foot of length, with pinnate leaves of good size, making an attractive mound. The stems may rise to two feet or more, with a few small leaves, and generally arch from the plant. The flowers are nearly an inch across, and in the better forms are comprised of several rows of petals about a central tuft of stamens, and are thus described as doubled. The colors range from near yellow to red. The flowers appear in late June, and continue for a month while a thrifty young plant will carry stems at times all summer. A stem may carry twenty flowers and buds in a drooping terminal raceme.

All are 60c each, except as noted

DOLLY NORTH. Rather double, crinkled, bright orange flowers on stems 2' above the plant but arching widely.

FIRE OPAL. Double, vivid orange-scarlet flowers on tall stems. This is just about the best and most popular sort.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. This variety is more nearly an orange yellow.

PRINCESS JULIANA. Also with orange-yellow flowers, but huge—an inch or more across.

RED WINGS. The only good red flowered sort, and never plentiful. \$1.00 each.

HEUCHERA or CORAL BELLS

These native American plants are found mostly in the West, and there seem to be a considerable number of species, which have been intercrossed. However, *H. sanguinea* is the best and hybrids with its blood have larger bells, on moderately tall stems. All these plants grow naturally on shaly ground, and like a deep cool root-run. Slight shade in the garden, helps keep them in flower. We recommend a fairly regular division, for as the plants age, they do not flower as well and may die out at the center. A good plant with its tufted mass of attractive foliage, topped by the many slender stems each ringed with brightly colored little bells, is attractive wherever used—in the rockery, the border, or as an edging.

All are 60c each, except as noted

FLAMBEAU. An older variety, quite tall and inclined to flower continuously. Bright red.

GARNET. Reddish pink, not too tall, with large bells.

MATIN BELLS. Similar. The flowers are much deeper pink.

OAKINGTON JEWEL. Similar. Possibly a bit taller stems.

PLUIE DE FEU. Another older sort, with tall stems of fiery red flowers. Like Flambeau it will flower all summer.

QUEEN OF HEARTS. Quite the best of the red Coral Bells, this fairly modern variety is tall, has fine large flowers, bright red. It is not easily propagated. \$1.00 each.

SNOW QUEEN. Fine white flowered sort, growing to some 18" tall, with good sized bells.

PHLOX

Phlox is so generally a part of the garden scene, no matter where one goes, that little descriptive material is necessary. Yet it is a fact that many people do not yet realize the progress made in these fine midsummer flowering plants, in the way of better foliage; stronger stems; larger flower heads, and the individual florets as well. Moreover, tho it scarcely seems probable, there has been much improvement in the colors too. They are clearer, or purer, as you may prefer to describe them.

Then too, there is one group of Phlox not well known to many gardeners. The *P. divaricata* forms, growing to about a foot of height, and flowering in May, are among the finest plants for individual use with bulbs in the spring garden, or if allowed to spread they carpet large areas. Cut down after the blossoms fade, they may be forgotten until another spring, yet the foliage is always good.

All are 60c each

BRIGADIER. Unlike many red Phlox, this is a good grower, and blooms freely. It is a vivid holly-red, with a darker eye.

CHARLES CURTIS. Sunset red in color, and does not fade. Huge heads of flowers, and large individual florets.

ELIZABETH ARDEN. Never tall, this may grow to 30". The huge florets are a tender lilac pink, with a cerise eye. The result in mass, is a pastel triumph.

MARIE LOUISE. This is by far the best white both for purity of color, and for size.

PROGRESS. Soft lavender blue, with a darker eye. This we still consider the best 'blue' but it will vary on different soils.

PRIME MINISTER. White, lightly suffused with red, and with a bright red eye, this new English sort is the best in its coloring.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. A giant among Phlox, and will be a leader for years to come. Rich salmon pink, huge flowers, and fine foliage.

PHLOX DIVARICATA

The following two varieties of these delightful spring flowering plants, are among the very best in their colors. Please note that the blue is plentiful, but the white cannot be supplied until fall, 1959.

Either sort, 50c each

SNOWFLAKE. There is no taint of yellow in the white flowers of this variety. The petals are entire, not notched as in most and they are of good size.

SPRING SKIES. Opens dark blue, but when it is full out, the color effect is the soft blue of the spring skies.

SCABIOSA

Perennial Scabiosa have a reputation for difficulty, in that they seldom persist in gardens, or in nurseries either, for that matter. Many a person has grown a quantity of the beautiful English hybrids from seed, only to lose a part the first winter and most of the rest, in the next year.

SCABIOSA (continued)

Even seedlings raised from the two varieties we offer, seldom persist. But recently, we went back thru old catalogs, to see how long we had kept these varieties. Blue Snowflake was first mentioned in 1941, and we had then had it several years. Later, Constancy came from the Pacific Coast. We had it before the War, but were uncertain of it, and offered it first in 1954. We feel that either may be considered reputably hardy.

These Scabiosa, in good deep soil, will grow to 30" high, and with us, both will flower almost constantly from June till November. It is not unusual to cut good blooms from plants cut down by killing frost, which have partially recovered. Both open their flowers perfectly, no lopsided blooms. They are fine to use with other flowers, as their blue colors are not easily had in the summer garden.

Both are \$1.00 each

CONSTANCY. Originated in Oregon. It likes a bit of extra water during a dry summer. The darker blue, flowers to 2" across, have a faint pink tinge.

BLUE SNOWFLAKE. Originated in Vermont. A soft lavender, flecked lightly with both white and pink. Always opens perfectly.

TROLLIUS

Globeflowers, as Trollius are commonly known, are sometimes called Double Buttercups, which is incorrect, as there are true Double Ranunculus, which is the Buttercup family. However Trollius have much in common, for they like damp heavy ground, altho they grow well in the average garden. The strong glossy green foliage forms a clump to

8" high, and the flower stems above that, to some two feet. The flowers are much larger than Buttercups, and except in a few species, they never open completely, but look like yellow globes. After flowering in May, they should be cut down, after which the foliage is attractive all summer. There is much more difference in the varieties than the descriptions would indicate, since some have flattened flowers; some are large and round, while others are similar but half the size. Some are much taller than others, and of course they do not all flower at the same time.

All are 60c each

EXCELSIOR. A quite tall and strong plant. Perfectly symmetrical, bright orange red flowers.

FIRE GLOBE. An old favorite, bright orange, semi-double, and not flattened.

GOLDEN GLEAM. An exceptionally fine golden yellow sort of large size.

LICHTBALL. Extra large, very globe shaped, orange yellow flowers.

LODDIGESI. Taller and later, with smaller, bright orange flowers, not fully closed.

ORANGE GLOBE. Bright orange, and quite large, the flower flattened.

SALAMANDER. Tall and late. The huge double orange flowers never open fully.

VIOLAS

Bedding Violas differ from Pansies, in that they are truly perennial. Too, if they are divided in late summer, and reset, they may be expected to give bloom thruout most of the year. Old plants often die out at center, and lose this long flowering habit. The plants delight in an abundance of humus and a cool location. Under good conditions, either sort we offer will form mounds nearly a foot high, and two feet across, covered with hundreds of flowers.

Both are 50c each

MAGGIE MOTT. Grown in England, for well over a hundred years, this lovely soft lavender blue viola will have flowers more than an inch across, rounded, evenly colored with a slight eye, and a lovely fragrance. While not as happy in hot weather it may be kept if young plants are propagated regularly and given a little extra care, which they will amply repay the next spring.

ROYAL PURPLE. We found this in Quebec, and it is by far the best Viola we know. In form much like Maggie Mott, the blooms are an even deep purple, on long stems, and the plant is incredibly vigorous. With us, a year old plant is seldom out of flower.

DIGITALIS MERTONENSIS

All our experience indicates that this is a truly hardy and perennial Foxglove. We have a bed now nearly five years old, still flowering well. Tho the stems are not as tall as those of *D. purpurea*, they may be 3' high. The large pendant bells are a deep watermelon pink, with yellow overtones. A hybrid between *D. purpurea* and *D. ambigua*.

50c each

PINK TRUMPET LILIES

We always have in stock, large numbers of our Pink Trumpet Shelburne Hybrid Lilies. Altho best planted in the fall, we do store them for spring delivery, until late May.

The Shelburne Hybrids are later and stronger flowering Regal Lilies. Almost twenty years ago, a pink variant form was noted, and seedlings raised from it have given us named sorts, one of which holds the Award of Merit of the R.H.S., and fine trumpet lilies, flowering here in July, in shades of sprightly pink. The best of these we designate as Pink Trumpets. April planted bulbs should flower well this summer.

STRONG FLOWERING SIZE, \$1.50 each.

FLOWERING SIZE, 85c each.

PLANTING SIZE, five for \$2.00.

GARDEN-SIDE NURSERIES, INC.

Shelburne, Vermont

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